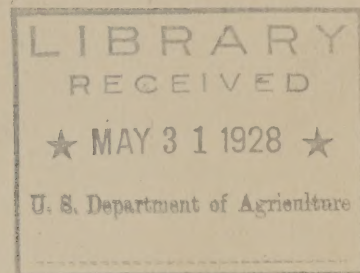


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Cooperative, Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics

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DATA ON CLOTHING

Excerpted from Annual Reports,
1927
Compiled By

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(These are data selected from
annual reports and are meant
to suggest some of the out-
standing features of the cloth-
ing project in regard to Pro-
grams, Supervision, Methods,
Publicity, Exhibits - Contests -
Playlets, Local Leadership, and
Results.)

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PROGRAMS

Alabama

Thirteen counties took the clothing program this year beginning September 1, 1926, and ending August 1, 1927. The program consisted of making a fitted pattern and two dresses by the fitted pattern. For this problem, color, line, design, textiles, styles, clothing accounts, construction, and finishes were stressed, with special emphasis placed upon fitting through the making of a fitted pattern.

The first year clothing program is as follows:

- (1) Making a fitted pattern.
- (2) Studying color, line, design, textiles, and construction.
- (3) Keeping an account of clothing expenditures.
- (4) Making a check dress.
- (5) Making a dress to be entered in a county fashion show and contest.

The Etowah county women had as their special project in the September leadership school fitting undergarments. As a result of this meeting they are furnishing slips for the club market and receiving individual orders.

The farm women and girls are anxious to raise their workmanship to the highest standard in order to sell their articles, and in every county I have visited, great interest is being shown in this market. -- Gladys McCain, clothing specialist, Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

Illinois

"Merchandise Study" has been tried out in three counties. This project was organized in an attempt to answer at least a few of the many questions which arose while working out the selection of design and color sub-projects.

During the past year, eight counties have devoted two months to a study of foot structure, foot ailments and their remedies, and the requirements for a satisfactorily fitted shoe. -- Edna R. Gray, clothing specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Iowa

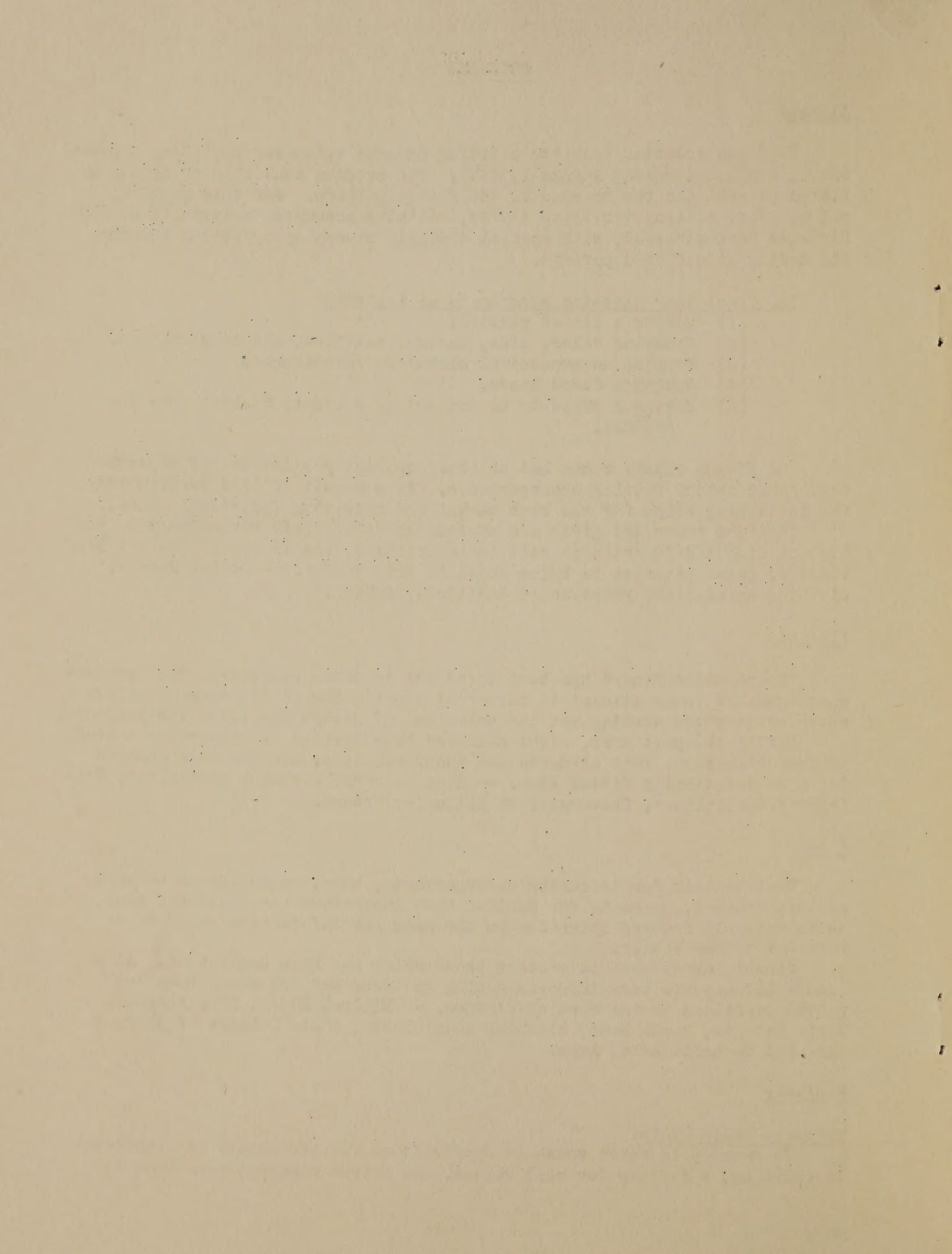
What to look for in buying undergarments, hose, shoes, dress hangers, clothes brushes, garments for adults, hose supporters for children, play suits have all focused attention on the need for information in order to know how to buy wisely.

Closet improvement is another phase which has been dealt with. As a result 197 closets were improved during the year and 498 women have improved practices in the care of clothes. -- Mildred Elder, Ruby Kassell, Marie Roberts, Hazle Bown, clothing specialists, State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames.

Kentucky

Ultimate state goals.

To develop in rural women an appreciation for the beauty of simplicity in clothing, a feeling for real values, and a true conception of what is



meant by being "well dressed"; in order that through the adoption of better clothing habits and the consciousness of being well-dressed they may attain to the confidence and poise essential to greater usefulness in their communities.

The use of the vacuum cup in dry cleaning proved a novelty, but many women have reported that, for the first time in their lives, they were able to dry clean coats, men's suits, and other heavy wearing apparel, satisfactorily.

The making of notebook covers, and blotting pads and the covering of gift and Christmas boxes was taught in two women's camps in July. -- I. M. Story, clothing specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Maine

Corsetry and footwear.

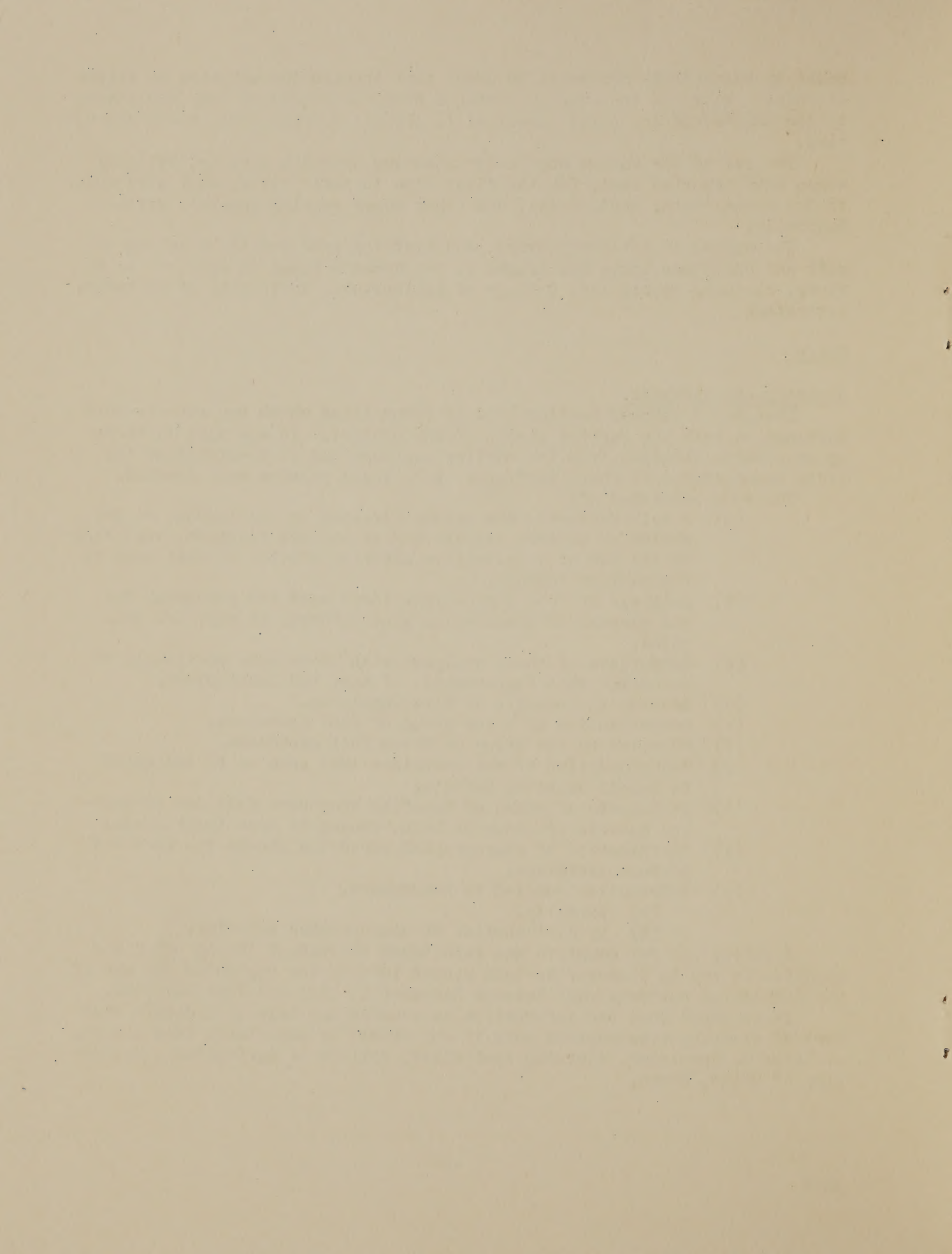
This was a summary meeting held in communities which had already held meetings on both the earlier phases of the project. It was used to check up on results obtained from the earlier meetings and to re-emphasize the facts demonstrated at those meetings. Additional persons were reached.

The work consisted of:

- (a) A talk reviewing the points stressed in the lessons on the choice of correct corsets and of correct footwear, supported by the use of illustrative material similar to that used in the earlier lessons.
- (b) Analysis of foot impressions taken with the pedograph for the purpose of discovering what defects, if any, are indicated.
- (c) Comparison of these analyses with those made previously to determine what improvement, if any, had taken place.
- (d) Scoring the results of first analyses.
- (e) Demonstration of a new group of foot exercises.
- (f) Practice by the group of these foot exercises.
- (g) Recommendation of the exercises that seem to be indicated to remedy existing defects.
- (h) Statements of women of benefits they have felt due to wearing corsets or shoes or both, chosen to meet their needs.
- (i) Distribution of mimeographed direction sheets for foot and posture exercises.
- (j) Information carried to homemakers.
 - (1) Verbally.
 - (2) By distribution of mimeographed material.

A survey not yet complete has been taken throughout the 13 organized counties to try to discover certain needed information regarding the use of the foundation patterns made between December 1, 1921 and June 30, 1924.

It is hoped that the information so secured may help to indicate what sort of clothing construction work if any should be undertaken from now on. -- Helen C. Spaulding, clothing specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Maine, Orono.



Maryland

Clothing clinics

The clothing clinics held in the county last week were a help to the women who took advantage of them. Such a clinic is one to which is brought old, out-of-date clothing to see what can be done to bring them up-to-date. Two all-day meetings were held, one at Madison, and one at Eldorado. -- Hattie E. Brooks, home demonstration agent, Cambridge, Dorchester county.

Michigan

Project III - Color and Design in Clothing.

- (1) a. Principles of design.
b. Study of types of figures.
- (2) a. Suitability to build of wearer.
b. Suitability to occasions and material.
c. Relation of design to cost of upkeep.
d. Relation of design to hygienic needs.
- (3) a. Principles of color.
b. Color harmonies.
- (4) Color principles applied to clothing.
a. Study of personal coloring.
b. Trying colors on individuals.
- (5) The ensemble.
a. Relating the design and colors of all articles to be worn at one time.
b. Dress accessories.
c. Good grooming.
- (6) Scoring and judging costumes selected and worn by class members.
- (7) Achievement Day.

The immediate goals for 1926 - 1927 for Project III were as follows:

To develop a greater appreciation of good design and beautiful colors not only in clothes but also in other surroundings.

To help women become more observing of their build and personal coloring problems in order that they might choose colors, lines and textures best suited to themselves and to members of their families.

To develop an appreciation of the effects of good grooming and proper care of the clothing in relation to being well dressed.

To assemble a complete costume of becoming colors and design to be scored at the close of the year's work.

That at least 75 per cent of women enrolled should complete the project and that each group member completing should extend the information to at least one other person. -- Carrie C. Williams, clothing specialist, State College, East Lansing.

Missouri

A one-day class in millinery was given to groups of women who had had two seasons' work. This class was planned to give assistance in new styles to leaders who know how to make hats and need only new ideas. -- Mary E. Robinson, clothing specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, Columbia.

Montana

One-day follow-up clinics were conducted. The specialist conducted one clinic assisted by the home demonstration agent who in turn held a similar school in the eight other communities enrolled. The clothing program had been completed throughout the county and these clinics served to bring the members to date on construction technique.

The shopping tour which is listed as the fourth meeting of Unit II was a new phase of the program. It was conducted by the county extension agent and specialist in cooperation with the local stores. The women en masse were conducted through the stores and lectured to on merchandising and buying by members of the store personnel. These tours served to acquaint the store people and clientele and was an initial step in bringing about a retailer-consumer partnership.

Package demonstrations - the illustrative material used in each demonstration was freshened and brought to date, at least one set for each of the counties in which the work was done. Following the demonstrations the material was available to each community from which reproductions were made, where possible, by the clubs for club reference. There are the following package demonstrations:

- (1) Type pattern - which contains (a) Set of block patterns used as foundation for the type patterns (b) Miniature type pattern and garments illustrating the uses of the type patterns in cutting the present day garments.
- (2) Construction principles - which contains seven posters as follows:
 - (a) Seam finishes.
 - (b) Plackets.
 - (c) Neck finishes.
 - (d) Hem finishes.
 - (e) Short cuts - bindings.
 - (f) Short cuts - ready made materials.
 - (g) Steps in making bound buttonhole and tailored pocket.
 - (h) Steps in making godets, etc.
- (3) Line - which contains posters showing:
 - (a) Fabrics as affecting line.
 - (b) Psychological affect of line.
 - (c) Good and poor designs of garments.
- (4) Color - which contains the following:
 - (a) Color wheel.
 - (b) Color harmonies.
- (5) Textiles - which contains posters showing:
 - (a) Household and clothing fabrics.
 - (b) Tested fabrics.
 - (c) Cloth construction.
- (6) Aprons - which consists of a set of six well made and well designed aprons with the pattern of each.
- (7) Clothes closets - which consists of a set of wardrobe charts and a case of clothes closet equipment.

-- Edith J. Mott, clothing specialist, State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman.

Nebraska

The final part of the complete costume to be taken up was the accessories. The most important thing to be considered was shoes. Different types of shoes were brought in and the good and bad points discussed. Undergarments including corsets, slips, bloomers, etc., were planned and discussed in relation to the garment with which they were to be worn and also in relation to the individual figure. Scarfs, handkerchiefs, jewelry, purses, and the many things which may add or detract from the finished appearance of the complete outfit were discussed.

For the leaders who wish to plan their spring costume using a dress or suit which they have on hand, a meeting is devoted to methods of cleaning, pressing and renovation. -- Helen Rocke and T. L. Judge, clothing specialists, College of Agriculture, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

New Hampshire

Quite a popular meeting in Coos county is the Sewing Bee. At these meetings the women bring any type of sewing with which they wish help and aid is given. Also different types of dress finishes, set-in pockets, bound button holes, decorative stitches, etc. are taught to the women. At one of the meetings the uses of the sewing machine attachments were taught to the women. -- Lucy M. Belknap, home demonstration agent, Lancaster, Coos county.

Four leaders' training schools for making sheepskin moccasin have been held and two will be held in December. Each class ~~was~~ supplied with typed directions. These directions were carefully gone over to see that the leaders understood the ordering of materials, as well as the work itself. The members were supplied with sets of patterns from which a pair of the moccasins could be cut. During the class period one moccasin was completed which served as a model for the other when made later at home. -- Alice E. Day and Miriam R. Wooley, home demonstrations agents, Exeter, Rockingham County.

New York

Sewing machine adjustment school

During the past year, four all-day meetings were given over to the cleaning and adjusting of sewing machines. H. M. Pringle, instructor in engineering of the college, gave these lessons.

One woman reported: "This project was of interest and will benefit the women for years to come as they did not know the first thing about machines, and now they cannot only do their own but help others." -- Irene D. Zehner, home demonstration agent, Syracuse, Onondago county.

Ohio

The lack of standard qualities, widths, names, kinds and colors of materials sold by the yard makes the selection of materials entirely dependent upon a woman's meager and limited skill. Observation of materials selected by women and girls as well as the constant request from them for help with this problem has led to the incorporation of these phases of clothing work in the general clothing project.

The lack of responsibility of high school girls toward their own clothing needs as well as a lack of appreciation of the relation of their needs

to the needs of other members of the family and community has led to special projects dealing with high school girls' clothing. This problem was not only the result of observation but was planned at the direct request of mothers and high school girls. This phase of the work has to do mostly with the selection of appropriate becoming clothing and the economy of clothing. -- Edna M. Callahan, M. J. Butler, and Anne Biebricher, clothing specialists, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, Columbus.

Texas

Intelligent shopping for clothes:

- (1) A comparison of cotton and silk for dress materials and undergarments from a standpoint of economy and styles.
- (2) Advantages of ready-to-wear vs. home-made garments.
- (3) Demonstration: Home tests of fabrics, by home dem. agent.

How to Shop or Know Your Household.

- (1) Bed linens.
- (2) Table linens.
- (3) Cotton dress materials.
- (4) Woolen materials.
- (5) Silks.
- (6) Hose.
- (7) Shoes.

-- Mrs. Dora R. Barnes, clothing specialist,
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station.

A demonstration of the summer wardrobe included the renovation of the previous year's wardrobe, and the selection of suitable materials and garments for the next summer's supply. The home agent suggested "taking a tour" through the closets and discarding the things you are reasonably sure you cannot use and give them to someone who can; making necessary changes; and putting leftovers in first class condition for beginning the summer.

The materials on the market and suitable materials for summer and for the different types were discussed. One-fourth yard samples of gingham, voile, linen, and prints, and wash silks were obtained from local dealers and manufacturing companies for this purpose. The necessary dresses for the summer were illustrated with five dresses, not including the several house dresses, believed to be, not the minimum number, but the number necessary for the average farm woman. These were a dark blue or black dress of flat crepe or georgette, for the more dress-up occasions; a printed or cotton dress, not too light, for auto trips and shopping; a voile or linen for street or social occasions, and two wash dresses, possibly of light gingham, batiste, or other prints. It should not be necessary to buy more than two or three at most if good material was used in last summer's wardrobe. A dark dress will probably be left over from last spring or fall, which with some changes, could be used the second year and probably the third year. At the close of the demonstration, a round table discussion of the individual problems were reviewed. -- Irma Ross, home demonstration agent, Waxahachie, Ellis County.

Wyoming

As a result of propaganda work on shoes and feet at the leaders' and mothers' recreation camp in 1926, we have had requests for project work along this line. Miss Jacobson, clothing specialist, developed six illustrated demonstrations on shoes and feet and the project was adopted in Laramie and Lincoln counties. The home demonstration agent for Laramie county gives the following report of the work.

To carry on this project it was decided to give a one-day training meeting to leaders in May on shoes and foot troubles. At that time, Miss Wilhelmina Jacobson, state clothing specialist, gave a one-day training meeting to leaders from five communities. At the meeting the women's feet were scored and exercises for various corrections of the troubles demonstrated.

The normal structure of the foot and abnormal conditions of the foot were studied and an attempt made to determine the causes of these conditions and the best ways to correct them.

Hosiery was also discussed and its relationship to aiding or preventing abnormal conditions of the foot. After these points came care of the feet, exercises for abnormal conditions, and study of proper posture and correct walking.

Various types of shoes were exhibited and discussed and with the aid of charts on feet and shoes, the first day's training was closed.

These leaders then returned to their communities and demonstrated the same work there. -- Mary Rokahr, home demonstration leader, College of Agriculture, University of Wyoming, Laramie.

II

SUPERVISION

Iowa

Clothing specialists no longer spend their entire time on training schools for the women for when March first comes, they turn their thoughts to clothing club work and from then until September first direct every effort to help clothing club leaders and club girls make it the best year ever in club work.

Field work done by the specialists was less this year than some years previous due to the fact that considerable creative work for the projects was done. -- Clothing specialists, State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames.

Kansas

District conferences with groups of home demonstration agents have proved very helpful. -- M. A. Worcester and I. McElmurray, clothing specialists, State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Maine

State. The clothing specialist is in charge of extension work in her project in the State. Her duties are as follows:

- (1) To know the clothing problems of the people using such sources of information as:
 - (a) Surveys
 - (b) Analyses
 - (c) Observations and investigations made on field trips
 - (d) Conferences with agents
 - (e) Conferences with project leaders
 - (f) Conferences with home makers.
- (2) To formulate plans to help in solving these problems.
- (3) To discuss these plans with the Director of Extension Service and the State Home Demonstration Leader.
- (4) To discuss these plans with the home demonstration agents at State conferences and agree upon a tentative plan of work.
- (5) To write projects concerning the plans to be adopted in the counties, which include the purpose of the project, the methods used to further it and the results which are to be secured.
- (6) To keep agents in touch with latest subject matter information and of successful extension practices.
- (7) To conduct training classes and other meetings with the agent to assist them with methods of present subject matter.
- (8) To observe agents' methods of present subject matter.
- (9) To prepare such bulletins, direction sheets and subject matter material as is required.
- (10) To prepare illustrative material.
- (11) To prepare subject matter articles for publicity purposes.

- (12) To prepare report forms for recording the results of extension work.
- (13) To prepare state summaries and analyze the data secured.

Michigan

It is the general plan in Michigan for specialists to do the writing of subject-matter and preparation of illustrative material during the summer months when not regularly scheduled in the field for project work. Much of the strain of extension teaching is relieved if this can be accomplished, for a teaching load of six hours per day with frequently long hours of travel both night and morning taxes one's energies sufficiently without the added responsibilities of writing and preparing material during the project year.

Correspondence during the project year is heavy enough to consume approximately from two hours to one-half day of the specialists' time per week.

One of the duties of the home demonstration agent is to secure through county committee, funds for illustrative material and other county needs.-- Carrie C. Williams, Clothing Specialist, State College, East Lansing.

New Jersey

The specialist supervises all extension clothing work in the state and gives advice and assistance to the associate specialist when the need arises. She gives style shows both spring and fall in all counties in the state, handles such publicity as the editorial department of the college requires, and gives all home demonstration agents assistance in keeping up to date subject matter in both dressmaking and millinery. When new clothing units are incorporated into the program, the specialist trains the home demonstration agents so that they be familiar with them before they are presented to the women of the State, and all new agents are trained in New Jersey methods.

The associate specialist heads junior extension clothing work in New Jersey. In the spring she gives a style show to present supplementary work; in the fall she gives a short attractive unit to stimulate interest; and she meets and trains leaders in all counties interested in any phase of the junior clothing project. In counties where there are no home demonstration agents she assists in obtaining local leaders, she makes visits; talks to parent-teachers associations; holds conferences with local committees and teachers; and obtains the cooperation of the girls. In addition to supervising all junior clothing, she assists the specialist in planning the millinery program and presents the project to all the home demonstration agents. - Catherine H. Griebel and Helen Powell, clothing specialists, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick.

METHODS

Arkansas

In 1927 the women were more interested in clothing than in any other project. Early last spring a cotton house dress contest was discussed. Miss Hodges, clothing specialist visited one of the women's clubs and gave an instructive talk on the selection of design, color, and material for the different types of women. The home demonstration agent gave practically the same talk to each of the other clubs in the county. To help women see the effects of good and poor lines three sample dresses were made and trimmed with braid. On one the braid was placed around the dress, on another it was placed up and down the side of the front and on the third it was placed up and down the middle of the front. Four different types of collars were also used on these dresses. Two of the club women modeled the dresses for us. One woman was short and stout and the other tall and slender. In this way the women could see how much difference the type of collar and lines of their dress could make. -- J. Betts, home demonstration agent, Clarksville, - Johnson County.

Colorado

In addition to demonstrations and lectures, the Specialist has accumulated a great deal of illustrative material for use in meetings. The newest and most interesting of this material consists of two window frames, showing two different types of windows. Several sets of curtains illustrating different methods of treating windows, accompany the frames. The windows are made without glass and the frames are equipped with ball bearing castors, so that they can be wheeled about easily and turned to show both the inside and outside appearance.

In every case it proved its value. The complete cost of the frames, shipping cases, and the sets of curtains used as a beginning was almost \$60. Other curtains will be added from time to time as funds permit.

The specialist has also added to her equipment some very satisfactory sets of color charts, to use in her meetings on color. In addition the department has subscribed to the "Cheney Service" put out by the Cheney Silk Company. While, from a standpoint of cost, many of the materials sent out by this service are beyond the means of the farm woman, the colors shown are remarkably beautiful, and set splendid standards in color combinations.

When the package demonstrations are used as the main feature of the club meeting the following method is suggested: The leader, after receiving the package, assigns different phases of it to members of the club, to prepare themselves to present or demonstrate certain features of their assignment at the club meeting.

When the material is a true package demonstration, that is when it consists of articles or models worked out in actual material, the members of the club are presumably notified beforehand what materials to bring with them to the meeting so that they may copy some phase of the package and take home with them as a sample or memoranda.

This package-demonstration-method of handling meetings has proved itself a very popular and successful one. - Blanche E. Hyde, clothing specialist, State Agricultural College of Colorado, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Kansas

The specialist makes use of all agencies which have a kindred aim such as the radio courses, magazine articles, commercial demonstrations, and commercial circulars.

Each specialist gave at least eight talks on the radio during the year. Subjects are chosen sometime before July 1. These talks include timely information about clothing and textiles. - Mary A. Worcester and J. McElmurray, clothing specialists, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

The closing number on the achievement day program was the candle lighting service which the home demonstration agent wrote copying it to some extent from a candle lighting service used in Kappa Phi initiation service in college. The service was opened by a soft meditation played on the piano by Miss Evelyn McCallum of the Progressive Home Club. At the conclusion of this piano solo the home demonstration agent placed a large lighted candle on the center of the stage. She then told about the duties of a president after which she called all club presidents to the front. The services of the project leaders were commended and in turn each stepped forward and stood in front of the home demonstration agent. The presidents stood in front of the agent, the nutrition leaders in front of Miss Smurthwaite, the clothing leaders in front of Mrs. Rogers and the millinery leaders in front of Mrs. Metzler. The audience was asked to stand a moment to show their appreciation of the service of these leaders. After due explanation the home demonstration agent, the nutrition leader, the clothing leader and the millinery leader each lighted their candles from the one large one on the stage representing the United States Extension Department. We in turn passed the light to those of our group and then these presidents and project leaders carried the light back to every Farm Bureau woman. Four sizes of candles were used. As the presidents and project leaders carried the light back to their local women Mrs. Dwight Ekin and Miss Evelyn McCallum sang "Follow the Glow". At the conclusion of the candle lighting we all sang an appropriate song written to the tune of "Believe Me if All Those Endearing Young Charms". At the close of that song the entire audience sang "America" and were dismissed. We invited the husbands for the first time and they responded. They seemed to enjoy themselves too. We were especially pleased when four of these husbands came up afterwards to tell us they liked the candle lighting service. One man said "That was something different, wasn't it". - Mary Elsie Borden, Home Demonstration Agent, Columbus, Cherokee County, Kansas.

Kentucky

One lesson in each sewing course is devoted to a study of constructive processes best suited to the materials used and to the garments being made. Each leader assumes the responsibility of making a definite number of these models, so that at the end of the day, usually a set of models is completed. These are left with the home demonstration agent who takes them to local meetings, thus making available for all a complete set of models.

At the end of each course completed garments are scored by leader training classes as to quality of sewing and methods used, and as to style, fit and general appearance of garment when modeled by the individual for whom made. - Isabelle M. Story - clothing specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky - Lexington, Kentucky.

Maine

Selection of clothing analyzation chart

At this meeting each woman had the opportunity to make an analyzation chart through which she analyzed her own figure and physical characteristics and studied her good and bad points. Through discussion, lecture, illustrative material and demonstration they learned the meaning of a well dressed woman, correct posture, selection of correct lines to cover up defects and bring out best points, as applied especially to the selection of becoming neck lines, cuffs, length of skirt, and so forth.

At each meeting the home demonstration agent enrolled as cooperators women who agreed to make and use an analyzation chart of their proportions and physical characteristics and from this chart choose the design most suitable to their type. - Lucy Farrington, Home Demonstration Agent, Dover, Piscataquis County.

Method demonstrations were conducted in three phases of the project, - correct corsetry, correct footwear, and corsetry and footwear.

1. Correct Corsetry

The aim in this work was to get people interested in healthful corsetry so that when they bought corsets they would want to have them fitted and would realize the importance of adjusting them daily. To further this aim, the following means were used:

- (a) Illustrated lectures on the corset in its relation to health; using a chart of the human body, pictures, and exhibits of various types of corsets as illustrative material.
- (b) Demonstration of the fitting of corsets using different types of women in the group as models.
- (c) Signing up as cooperators those women who agreed to adjust their corsets daily for one month.
- (d) Distribution of mimeographed sheets on Points to Consider in a Correct Corset.
- (e) Subject matter articles in the press and Farm Bureau News.

- (f) Information carried to homemakers
 - (1) Verbally
 - (2) By distribution of mimeographed material

2. Correct Footwear

To encourage the wearing of correct shoes for health was the aim in giving work in correct footwear. To further the aim the following means were used:

- (a) An interest aroused in the subject prior to any meetings held on it through publicity articles.
- (b) Illustrated lecture on the anatomy of the foot, the requirements of a good foot and causes of a defective one, using for illustrative material pictures, posters, charts and exhibits of correct and incorrect shoes.
- (c) Analyzation of each person's foot to determine foot difficulties, by means of a podograph.
- (d) Scoring the results on a score card.
- (e) Demonstration of foot exercises.
- (f) Participation by the group in the foot exercises.
- (g) Distribution of mimeographed direction sheets for feet and posture exercises.
- (h) Exhibits at field days of feet posters and shoes.
- (i) Information carried to homemakers.
 - (1) Verbally
 - (2) By distribution of mimeographed material

-Helen C. Spaulding, clothing specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Maine, Orono, Maine.

A Typical Meeting--Selection of Clothing.

At the planning meetings held in each community some of the interesting points of this meeting were briefly outlined to the women. An article was published in the Farm Bureau News previous to holding the meetings; also a schedule of dates when meetings were to be held. Word was sent to the clothing project leaders and in many instances a local leader inserted a notice under local items in community papers.

At the meeting the agent gave a talk on the various fibres and their characteristics; explained how these characteristics affected cloth and garments; discussed adulteration of fibres, weaves, how patterns were produced in cloth and factors which should be considered in determining the choice of textures. Tests for the different fibres were demonstrated.

The agent then discussed with the women the different types of costumes worn by rural women, requirements of these costumes and materials suitable for various types of garments and different figures.

A list was worked out and written on the blackboard, of occasions for which different types of garments are needed and the women discussed materials suitable for the garments and occasion. Much interest was taken by the women in suggesting materials suitable for women of various types. Women of varying sizes and figures often volunteered to be an example of type for whom materials were selected. In some cases an imaginary woman of certain type was used for this purpose.

A large swatch of one half yard samples; also smaller pieces of many kinds of materials were used to illustrate points under discussion.

In the afternoon a talk on the judging of values in ready made garments was illustrated by samples of ready made clothing such as hose, and bloomers. Pictures of dresses were used to show and compare characteristics of quality, workmanship, style, trimming, and price.

Mail order catalogues and sales fliers were used in the discussion on judging and selecting by means of advertisements. Bulletins relating to selection of clothing were distributed in communities not having received them at a previous clothing meeting. In some instances extra copies were given to the women for distribution to women unable to attend the meeting.

The clothing leader was requested to get a report at each subsequent meeting of all women using information and principles presented at this meeting; also information passed on to others. - Estelle Nason, Home Demonstration Leader, College of Agriculture, University of Maine, Orono.

Michigan

Leaders are asked to prepare teaching illustrative material and to bring it to the next training meeting to be checked by the specialist before she uses it in presenting the work to her group. One or more leaders are called upon during the time set aside for review, to present the last lesson to the group of leaders as if they were members of her local group.

The incorporation of one lecture demonstration to be given in all counties at public meetings for group members as well as for leaders has succeeded in developing a much broader appreciation of the aims of the project than has been possible with past methods. - Carrie C. Williams, clothing specialist, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan.

Minnesota

The teaching method used in training local leaders is the problem-project method. It is necessary to prepare the projects for all types of mentality. The methods which have proven to be most effective are: The laboratory in which the leaders actually make or select things, demonstrations, discussions with questions, and illustrated lectures. Reports are made so that everyone will be able to check up on the value of work to individual in county. - M. Lois Reid, clothing specialist, Department of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

Missouri

Clothing

Before beginning clothing for the autumn season, the agent decided to send out the following questionnaire on clothing in order to determine the needs of the work and to reach 80 per cent of the women, which was set as a county goal:

Do you make your own clothes?_____

Do you make children's clothes?_____

Do you have a guide or foundation pattern?_____

Do you have any difficulty in fitting self?_____.

If so, what?_____

Do you have trouble fitting sleeves?_____. In
turning hems?_____. Cutting collars?_____

Would you be interested in coming to meetings to see
how these problems are met?_____. You can
learn to make "a dress that fits and suits."

Name_____Address_____

565 of these letters and questionnaires were sent out to women in 17 school districts, the Peculiar consolidated district and three clubs of women, 101 were returned. Of these, 53 already had guide patterns, all being satisfied except 3. The other 48 were interested in having guide patterns.

New Jersey

This fall a new plan was followed for millinery teaching in Monmouth County. After the clothing specialist had obtained information for fall millinery and assisted the home demonstration agent with instructions for the same each of the hats that were offered to the women was made up by the home demonstration agent. The hats were made up in felt or velvet or combinations, in various colors. The result was a very attractive box of hats, ready to be presented to each community desiring them. Another helpful innovation to the millinery program this year was a picture drawing by the associate clothing specialist of each of the hats which might be made. This drawing was supplemented with mimeographed directions explaining fully how to cut the material for each hat, how to put it together, and with suggestions for trimming. A third sheet of millinery information available to those who desire it was a list of material, samples of materials, and the names of various places where materials might be purchased, as well as prices for same. - Mabel E. Smith, home demonstration agent, Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey.

New York

The following method has been used in teaching children's clothing project. The child training institute awakened an interest in proper clothing for the pre-school child. As follow-up work lecture demonstrations on clothing for the fuller development of the child, - mental, physical and spiritual, - have been given. This was supplemented by an exhibit exemplifying the principles of proper clothing of children.

Another method used is a traveling exhibit consisting of garment finishes, such as scallops, reinforced corners, and modern finishes. The descriptions for making these finishes; diagrams showing each step in the

process of making; pictures showing the use of the finishes and the completed finish applied to the proper materials and sizes in which they are used make up the exhibit. This exhibit is sent to counties desiring it that the women may have some standard by which to judge garment finishes. Mildred Carney and Helen Kay, clothing specialists, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Ohio

The project method is used to teach subject matter in clothing extension. The demonstration is the most common means used in presenting the various sub-projects. Such other means as illustration, lecture, practice, discussion, question and answer, observation, inspection and, to a limited degree, reference reading are also used. All illustrative material is prepared either by the specialist or under her supervision. Outlines of all subject matter taught are prepared by the specialist and supplied from the state office to the township and local leaders and to all women taking the work. Names of reference books and bulletins are suggested to leaders for supplementary reading. No plan for supplying or lending books has seemed necessary.

The lack of standards for color, material, style, kind and size in hosiery has led to a hosiery project in Huron County. The project was planned to teach women how to select hosiery to meet individual needs. Women were registered in this project through the following questionnaire:

1. Do you wish to reduce your hosiery bill per year?
2. Do you know how much you spend for stockings per year?
3. Do you know how many pairs of stockings you use each year?
4. Do you know how laundering effects the life of hosiery?
5. Are you buying the kind of stockings that will give a maximum amount of wear, comfort and style at a minimum cost?
6. Will you attend the specialists meeting and keep hosiery records?

At the end of the six months period a summarization meeting was held. The women brought in their records which were discussed and summarized.

This year more time and attention has been given to interesting as many women as possible in the project before the training of the leaders starts. One county with a home demonstration agent started its campaign five months before leaders started subject matter meetings. Other counties have started such publicity from one to three months before leaders subject-matter training started. The material used varies in counties. It includes news items, circular letters, window exhibits, interest getting surveys and contests.

Two training schools for judges were held this year with an attendance of 70 women. Both of these schools were held at the college. Specialists this year judged one State Fair and two County Fairs. - Edna M. Callahan, Jeanette Butler and Anne Biebricker, clothing specialists, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Texas

An interesting way of furthering improved county clothing programs has been through contests for the women and has met with success. Each year sees some new contest program added as related to women's clothing for example; kitchen apron, street, afternoon and voile dresses.

The house dress and bungalow apron contests have been used in the counties for several years, but a state contest has not been included in the State Clothing program thus far. - Mrs. Dora Russell Barnes, clothing specialist, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station.

Utah

The Specialist feels that the value of their work is much greater than indicated by the statistics given. They have aided greatly in acquainting the women with Extension Service work. They have influenced the type of organization in their counties. A more consistent program of clothing has been given during the year as they have been able to follow up each unit given by the Specialist and supplement during the year when necessary, thereby keeping up interest through the entire year. They have helped "fix habits" of report making. More complete and accurate reports have been received this year than any previous one in the Specialist's experience. This feeling of "common understanding" among the women relative to details of Extension methods, particularly to report making is a real joy to the Specialist.

Observations show there is a great need for improved practices relative to the hygienic aspect of clothing. Poor practices relative to textile fibers, types of garments, and the amount and weight of clothing to be worn are common. Improper types of shoes and poorly fitted ones are probably responsible for the majority of defects resulting from unhygienic clothing.

Washington

County Clothing Kits

Clothing kits have been quite extensively used in Yakima County during the past year. These kits have proved valuable not only to the agent in training leaders, and having necessary illustrative material on hand, but the leaders themselves, both in the girls clubs and adult clubs have felt that to have the kit at the time she presented the demonstration to her group gave her a greater assurance.

Millinery Kit - A millinery kit consisting of renovated material of various kinds, hat blocks and several new Fall trims, was made in August by volunteer leaders in much the same manner as the undergarment kit. It has also won popularity but does not as universally interest everyone as did the other kit. - Mary Olive Howey, Clothing Specialist, State College of Washington, Pullman.

Wisconsin

"The Tale of the Shoe" was a story written by the clothing specialist

and based on Mother Goose Rhymes and the Pied Piper of Hamelin. - Gladys I. Meloche, clothing specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

"Color in Dress." When this subject was first presented at the various group meetings, it was mainly a discussion meeting. This way of doing was found to be not entirely satisfactory, so we now have the local leaders make up their own color booklets. The booklet attached is very similar to the ones which the local leaders prepare. The making of this little booklet makes the color lesson more valuable to the women, for they not only learn the various rules for combining colors, but they paste colors in their books to illustrate these rules. - Mary Purcell, clothing specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

In Dane county tied and dyed work, dress form, patterns, decorative stitches, and short cuts were given. Each subject seemed to interest the women. The women were also very much interested in the games and songs. The specialist gave new games to new groups at each meeting. The women were divided into sections. Each section contributed a game at every meeting. Another thing the groups enjoyed was a scrap book kept by local leaders. All home economics material pertaining to clothing that the women read in magazines or books was taken to the meetings for reference. - Sadie McNulty, clothing specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Wyoming

Miss Bernice Forest, home demonstration agent of Fremont County, conducted an interesting piece of work on the better dress.

A series of meetings began on the evening of March 14 with a discussion lecture on "Optical Illusions in Dress" using the charts sent out by Miss Jacobson, clothing specialist.

The following morning started the demonstration proper on better dress. Six new dresses were cut and two were remodeled. Since this problem is to emphasize work in silk, these dresses were all of silk. Methods for the best finishes in silk were demonstrated on the various dresses.

Since the work in silk dresses naturally drew out the discussion of the best style for the various types, an hour was given over to a lecture demonstration on types. Each woman was classed according to her "particular style of beauty". Following that, dresses which had been previously made were put altogether in a pile, and the agent, not knowing to whom the dresses belonged, classed them according to the type they should belong. It was amusing and interesting to see how often the woman to whom the dress belonged, would really "belong" to her dress, and it was also interesting to discover how many dresses that were ready-made, were not suitable for the person who owned them. It showed the women that they often bought things because they were already made, instead of because they were suitable.

The last day's time was given for a discussion and demonstration on color for the individual. A report for that is given under the project of that title.

Because of the time spent, it seems that this is the best way to give this project. Each phase hinges on the next and the women are able to connect it with their sewing problem, without a month or two between meetings. - Mary Rokahr, Home demonstration leader, College of Agriculture, University of Wyoming, Laramie.

IV

PUBLICITY

Colorado

Owing to a small article published in News Notes regarding the package demonstration on quilt blocks, 150 requests have been received for the loan of this package. A large number of the requests came from out of the State,--as far east as Indiana.--which shows that the article in News Notes had been widely copied. Requests from outside the state had to be refused, the applicants being referred to their own State College of Agriculture. Extra package demonstrations of quilt blocks were made up, and requests, within the State, were filed and the package demonstrations sent out as rapidly as possible. - Blanche E. Hyde, clothing specialist, State Agricultural College of Colorado, Fort Collins.

Maine

A Typical Clothing Meeting

A notice is sent to the chairman, clothing project leader, and publicity leader giving the subject, date, place and time of meeting. Each woman has a year's program with dates of meetings. The agent's schedule always appears in the county farm Bureau News and nearly always a notice of the coming meeting appears in the local papers, so there is no excuse for anyone not to know about the meeting. - Hortense A. Welch, home demonstration agent, Auburn, Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties.

Missouri

Clothing Campaign--

Publicity letter and questionnaire was sent out to all mailing lists in the school districts of Garden City, Peculiar, Freeman, and Everett Standard Communities. There were 550 letters sent out.

Next, three style shows were announced through the local newspapers, the members of the clubs that had clothing as part of their extension program and 4-H club leaders. These were also announced by the "marshall of the day" at the three street fairs of Garden City, Freeman and Peculiar. (these are really Community achievement days for the standard communities).

Results

102 of the 550 questionnaires sent out were returned filled out. Of these, 55 already had guide patterns, 47 wanted guide patterns and others help in sewing.

Since these were returned, 16 of the 47 have had guide patterns made.

The three style shows were very successful. 625 women attended. Miss Robinson, clothing specialist, gave a general talk on use of guide pattern in designing dresses. Local children and women were used as models. Color

harmony and right lines in dress for types of individuals were discussed. - Margaret Nelson, home demonstration agent, Harrisonville, Cass County.

Nebraska

The Extension News editor prepared an article for publication previous to each training meeting. The articles were given to the agent and then to different papers in each county.

Good results were obtained in getting clubs to write news items concerning their meetings. - Helen Rocke and T. L. Judge, clothing specialists, College of Agriculture, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

New Hampshire

Last year I put into my annual report an account of how a woman built up quite a business in selling over \$100 worth of stenciled Sanitas table covers and luncheon sets. The story was printed in the Agricultural Leaders Digest along with a picture and was also published in some farm magazine. In January letters were received from women all over the United States inquiring how they might learn this process. - Miriam F. Parmenter, home demonstration agent, Kenne, Cheshire County, N. H.

EXHIBITS - CONTESTS - PLAYLETS

ArkansasI. Standardizing girls' clothing projects through traveling exhibits.

The traveling exhibit, consisting of various articles in the girls' program of work which the specialist wishes to standardize, is sent out to all agents in turn. Among other things the exhibit should include a complete school-girls' outfit. There will be one exhibit for each of the three districts. These exhibits will be packed in large, strong, suitcases and be sent out from one agent to another according to schedule.

Connecticut.

An exhibit of children's dresses was prepared for a county fair. This exhibit consisted of a print dress made at home and cost \$.97 and one ready-made dress which cost \$1.97. These were worn an equal number of times and received an equal number of washings. Needless to say the homemade dress looked better both in color and construction at the end of the period. It was hoped that interest in children's clothes would be aroused and a saving in the clothing budget would result. - E. Van Cleef, clothing specialist, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.

Illinois.

At the Hancock County fair each unit had a booth in the building devoted to home bureau activities. Twelve units had selected some phase of the clothing program to represent in the exhibit. One dressed cardboard dolls to illustrate suitable dress design for stout figures. Another unit portrayed the same idea for small figures. Edna R. Gray, clothing specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Indiana.

At the Indiana State Fair, September 1926, 2370 pairs of feet were examined through the X-Ray machine. Only 18% of the women examined were correctly fitted, 39% were fairly fitted and 53% were poorly fitted shoes. Among the men examined, 55% were good fits, 34.5% were fair fits, while only 16% were poorly fitted shoes.

Kansas.

At our achievement day program the following talks were given:

- "The Hat" - Mrs. O. O. Wolf, Busy Corner, District Leader
- "The Dress" - Mrs. Guy Monroe, Hawkins, Local Leader.
- "The Coat" - Miss S. J. Cunningham, Clover Leaf, Township Vice-President
- "Hose" - Mrs. R. O. Harder, Homewood, Club Secretary.
- "Shoes" - Mrs. J. M. Conard, Fairmount, Club Member
- "Accessories" - Mrs. Floyd Carter, Lane, Club President

Each speaker showed the relationship between her official position and the county organization, as a whole. - Ella M. Meyer, home demonstration agent, Ottawa, Franklin County.

Nebraska.

At the State fair a mechanical device was made by the agricultural engineering Department for the exhibit in clothing selection. The title was "The Ten Commandments of Dress." and in a rectangular opening the Commandments, one at a time, would drop into place and remain long enough to be read, then the next commandment dropped into place. The following were the commandments used:

1. Thou shalt not follow fads and follies regardless of thine own individuality and type.
2. Thou shalt clothe thyself in simplicity.
3. Honor thy body and keep it clean.
4. Thou shalt dress appropriately to the occasion and to thine own purse.
5. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbors clothes or accessories.
6. Thou shalt zealously study thy type, coloring, temperament and physique.
7. Thou shalt dress in harmony with thy type.
8. Thou shalt learn the principles of Balance, Proportion, and Dominant Interest and their application.
9. Thou shalt see thyself as others see thee and endeavor to correct thy mistakes.
10. Thou shalt persist in determination to make the very best of what God has given thee. - Helen Rocke and T. L. Judge, clothing specialists. College of Agriculture, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

North Dakota

Suggested by the State Home Demonstration Office to county groups for county exhibits:

1. Babies Clothes.
2. Childrens' Clothing.
3. Children's Rompers.
4. Does it Pay to Make Your Own Clothes?
5. Do You Have a Good Understanding?
6. Dye for Profit and Pleasure.
7. Dress according to Your Height and Weight.

North Dakota (Cont'd)

8. Housedresses and Aprons.
9. How to Choose Becoming Colors.
10. Little Girls' Dresses.
11. It Pays to Make Your Own Hat.
12. Making and Use of the Dress Form.
13. Steps in Hat Making.

at the Eddy County fair Superior Community placed second with the exhibit "Dress According to Height and Weight." - Eulalie Church, Edna Sommerfield and Julia E. Brekke, clothing specialists, North Dakota, Agricultural College, Agricultural College, N. D.

Wisconsin

SHOE POSTER CONTEST

Suggested List for Prizes

	<u>First Group</u>	<u>Second Group</u>	<u>Third Group</u>	<u>Fourth Group</u>
	<u>Grades 3&4</u>	<u>Grades 5&6</u>	<u>Grades 7&8</u>	<u>High School</u>
1st prize	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00
2nd prize	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
3rd prize	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4th prize	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5th prize	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Basis of Award:

1. Can poster be seen 30 feet away?
2. Does it make a positive appeal?
3. Does it arouse interest in selection and use of correctly fitting shoes?
4. Are the lines of the shoes in the poster correct?
5. Do the legend and pictures coordinate?
6. Does poster express one main idea?
7. Does poster meet the requirements as set forth in the above rules?

Gladys L. Meloche, clothing specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

VI

LOCAL LEADERSHIP

Illinois

Clothing programs of two years ago are still functioning. Tazewell County reports dress forms being made by women who were local leaders during the clothing program of two years ago. They also report the making of perfectly fitted patterns for new members and the presentation of the subject-matter of that program to women who missed it. The latter has been done entirely by local leaders.

The women who accept local leadership feel their responsibilities keenly. 100% schools are becoming more a matter of course, though still a cause for rejoicing. Even Illinois mud fails to keep these faithful women away. - Edna R. Gray, clothing specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

Indiana

The development of leadership, the resourcefulness and ability to help themselves, has been outstanding. Our big problem is that of meeting the increasing demands with the force and funds now available. - Nellie Flannigan and Gertrude Owen, Clothing Specialists, Purdue University, LaFayette, Indiana.

Iowa

Many of the club leaders expressed appreciation especially for the suggestions given on personal hygiene and the ways to interest the girls in such phases of personal grooming as: Care of the Hair; care of teeth; personal cleanliness; the care of the hands; manicuring; the use of personal deoderant preparations. Several leaders said, "I feel that we have not done enough on the subject of personal hygiene; I have always thought it was the thing that a girl's mother should discuss, but I see where I can give a great deal of help to my club. - Mildred Elder, Ruby Kassell, Marie Roberts, and Hazel Bown, clothing specialists, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa.

Kansas

Something has been achieved when community clubs are interested in getting information from one of their own local women.

The leaders were asked to keep a clothing budget in 1927 and ten responded.

The ability of leaders to get complete reports of applied practices from club members and community women is very outstanding in all these counties.

It is already stabilizing the leadership and the continuation of practically all the counties now enrolled for clothing shows the sustained interest in a well planned long time project. - Mary A. Worcester and L. McElmurry, clothing specialists, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

The best leaders, as is the case in all projects, are those most interested in the work they are doing. Two new leaders, although having done only a little more than a year's work have accomplished outstanding results among their women mainly because of their interest, and through their interest, their willingness to give this work to all others who were interested.

In one group where interest had died through poor leadership, a new leader came in and by her own enthusiasm aroused an interest in her group which resulted in 12 hats being made by a group whose membership numbers but twelve ladies.

The quality of our leadership has not been all that we could wish, in many cases, groups having to send, perhaps, not the woman best qualified to act as a leader, but the woman who was most free to go. This is a problem that we have yet to solve, and one which we must solve if we are to get the very most out of any of the projects.

I believe, the women are beginning to see the necessity of sending capable willing leaders, and when they do see this, our leadership problem will be on the way to solution.

The attendance at our training schools has been very good and our leadership fairly consistent. The leaders have acted as local leaders this year, one woman serving in the capacity of district leader for two units. - Florence Syvernd, home demonstration agent, Iola, Allen County, Kansas.

Kentucky

The adult clothing work has been carried on by leaders who were trained two years ago, with the exception of millinery and tailoring. Eight hundred and twenty-eight dresses and 28 coats were made. (Jefferson County) I believe that a careful checking up on the work of clothing leaders in other counties would show that they, too are still "carrying on." - I. M. Story, clothing specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

The attitude of the women who take this work at the Training Schools is fine and after all, the attitude means a lot. If we could develop the right attitude toward life in these rural women, we could say that we are getting very fine results.

The leaders in this clothing course were most of them, the same leaders we had in the course last fall. It takes a long time to learn how to appoint leaders and a still longer time to develop them. We made a few changes from the leaders we had a year ago, but I believe most of these are changes for the best.

A lot of things can happen to a bunch of leaders within twelve months. The best ones usually get new babies and that of course takes a great deal of their time, and some of them move away. Out of our thirty clothing leaders, we are using 22 of the former ones. - Zilpha Foster, home demonstration agent, Paducah, McCracken County, Kentucky.

Michigan

In Tuscola County of 26 leaders beginning with the first year project, 16 or 61.5 per cent are still serving as leaders for Project III. Of the ten who have discontinued, three have moved away, four of the seven remaining were leaders for two years and the other three for various unavoidable reasons could not continue to assume leadership of the work.

The percentage of clothing leaders who have served continuously as leaders throughout the three years of clothing work is a matter of much interest to us, particularly since the requirements of the clothing courses are such that from one to two full days time is often necessary for preparation of illustrative material and subject-matter in addition to the two days per month which the leader spends in attending the training meeting and teaching her group.

Local leaders feel that looking forward and planning for "Achievement Day" furnishes no small part of the incentive to do good work on the part of both leaders and group members through the year. - Carrie C. Williams, clothing specialist, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan.

Minnesota

Groups are accepting the responsibility of their organization nicely. Almost all of the groups have a chairman, secretary and publicity chairman who are actually working thus relieving the local leaders of that part of the program. Community spirit is developing as well as are community leaders by this means. Two groups have had parties at the close of the first project, two other groups had an exhibit and a dance for the community, a fifth group had a Fall picnic attended by their members and their families.- Miss Mary F. Vos, home demonstration agent, Owatonna, Steele County, Minn. +:

Ohio

All of the clothing projects except "Good Taste in Color", "Selection of Ready-made Garments", "Hosiery" and "Appropriate Commencement Dress for High School Girls" are done on the leadership basis. The leaders act in the capacity of both subject-matter and organization leaders. In the five projects named above the work is given directly to the women and the leaders take organization responsibility only.- Edna M. Callahan, Jeanette Butler, and Anne Biebricker, clothing specialists, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

RESULTS

AlabamaHome Demonstration Club Market

A home demonstration club market has been established at Loveman, Joseph & Loeb's, Birmingham, Alabama (the largest department store in Alabama) through the efforts of our district agent, Miss Isadora Williams. This market has been opened since October 31, 1927. All hand-made articles that farm women make are sold in this market. I have assisted with the plain sewing and worked out suitable patterns for girls' and women's underwear. All plain sewing, especially slips and brassieres, seem to be garments that will sell well. All articles are carefully examined in the home demonstration agent's office and at the store before placing on sale, and only well-made, high standard articles are accepted. - Gladys McCain, clothing specialist, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.

California

Twenty-one counties have layette kits. The kits are loaned upon request to expectant mothers. As a result of this exhibit 139 layettes have been made following the suggestions. Two hundred and fifty-eight mothers report that they adopted some of the suggestions on layette planning.

A comparative study of home made and ready made clothing is to be undertaken by some of the counties this coming year. The aim is to help the farm woman to evaluate her working time by making what garments she finds feasible to do in the home and applying organization and skill to the methods of sewing, and to appreciate which garments are more profitably made at home than others.

It is hoped this coming year that more farm homes will be reached. The "Neighborhood Plan" is being adopted in many counties. By this plan the project leaders will foster neighborhood groups which are not reached in the organized farm home departments.

Illinois

The future of the clothing project in Illinois seems to involve a steady growth. Home bureau women are, year by year, becoming more willing to go thoroughly into any subject which they undertake to study. For this reason, county programs are becoming more unified and are adopted for longer periods of time.

In Kane County 30 home bureau members have already reported suggestions adopted in regard to color. Twenty-two applied it to selection of dress, one to draperies, three to arrangement of flowers - both in garden and bouquet, - and four to color schemes for decorative stitches.- Edna R. Gray, clothing specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Indiana

"While the number of garments made of various sorts and kinds has been satisfactorily large this year, there are other equally interesting results, perhaps more permanent and of greater importance, results which cannot be so easily tabulated because they are less tangible but none the less gratifying. The spirit of 'Know Your Neighbor' of association and comradeship which develops from the work is most worthwhile. At every meeting this spirit is evidenced." - Nellie Flaningham and Gertrude Owen, clothing specialists, Purdue University, Indiana.

Iowa

Emphasis in clothing projects this year has been put upon helping the women to realize the direct relation existing between clothing, health and hygiene and the influence this has upon character building. To this end, 9591 or an average per county of 1095 women have adopted suggestions given. These suggestions were used in some concrete manner 11,791 times, an average of 1.3 per person or 1677 per county.

Farm women of Iowa are gaining more confidence in themselves each year as a result of their training in leadership. The clothing project is doing much to develop in them this poise and self-confidence which helps to make them better leaders.

Women and girls of the state are constantly asserting that extension meetings have given them a broader vision of the world, they have stimulated a better community spirit, and helped them greatly in getting better results in their clothing problems.

Rural homemakers are realizing more and more that their contributions to community activities are as essential a part of their lives as the tasks within the home. Women who are taking an active part in local leadership feel that instead of being an added burden the project work is an opportunity for progress and service which they cannot afford to miss. - Mildred Elder, Ruby Kassell, Marie Roberts and Hazel Bown, clothing specialists, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa.

Kansas

"The report for the year from the leaders show some results in all three years work, since it is true that the further the women got with the clothing project the more they saw the value of getting all the information contained in the written project. Many of the leaders reports on clothing have fine human interest stories written on the backs, one of which follows:

One mother whose whole life seemed to be the practical and only necessary things, told me that when she worked until she was worn out, she then rested by painting different articles (fabric) that it was recreation and rested her. She is the timid type who thought she could not do the decorative things but she is developing a talent for original and beautiful designs and colors, and mixing pleasure with the drab.

The number of women reached has increased as follows: Cherokee 98%; Clay 13%; Douglas 10%; Sedgwick 60%; and Wyandotte 40%. - Mary A. Worcester and L. McElmurray, clothing specialist, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

Kentucky

The appearance of club women seen at local and county gatherings shows marked improvement since the beginning of the present clothing program in the state three and one-half years ago. Frequent expressions from these women as to the benefits they have derived from the work also give assurance of beneficial results.- I. M. Story, clothing specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

Maryland

One determining evidence of the influence of extension work was the fine appearance the rural women made when attending the annual short course. They wore simple, attractive clothes, but they had been selected as to color, material, and line, they were better corseted, wore more sensible shoes and made on the whole such a fine appearance that everyone commented on how well groomed they were.-Venia M. Keller, home demonstration leader, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

"It is interesting to note that 150 women report specific help in posture and diet, both of which were stressed as essentials to an attractive appearance. Through the introduction of the above into the guide pattern project, an unusual interest in further study along that line has been aroused, and six of these groups are ready for the Food Selection Project as soon as the agent is free to give it."

Many in our clothing groups are rapidly becoming "clothes conscious". They are recognizing the good and bad in what they see and in consequence making better selection. In all cases their workmanship is not the best, but on the whole their results are creditable. Several stores have commented upon the improved methods of buying evidenced by women who have been in the clothing groups.- Miriam J. Cox, home demonstration agent, Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Mass.

Michigan

The reporting of 712 individuals changing types of corsets or corselettes work and 863 other changes in types of undergarments is considered an evidence of the general interest of women in the study of undergarments as foundations for correct fitting outer garments.

In better garment selection, 517 women reported definite changes and 319 women assembled complete costumes for the final scoring lessons, a total of 433 groups were enrolled in the 26 counties and 385 groups or 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the groups completed the year's work. Of 691 leaders beginning, 629 or 91.1% completed. Of 5445 group members enrolled 3955 or 72.6% completed

the work started and kept records of their accomplishments.-Carrie C. Williams, clothing specialist, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan.

Minnesota

The fact that 16 of the 18 groups in clothing I enrolled in clothing II, that six groups which had enrolled in the clothing I, and II, several years ago have enrolled in the project for the second time, and that two other groups never having had home project work asked for it, are indications of the popularity as well as the need of the project in the county.

Missouri

In St. Clair County two leaders came seven miles on horseback, and three came four miles. One leader had not been on a horse for ten years.-Mary E. Robinson, clothing specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

Nebraska

Comments of farm women:

When some of us women found out that our first lesson of this project would be "Let's Look in the Mirror" we wondered if after its long spell of uselessness, it would stand the strain.

Perhaps paying attention to dress has done more than anything else to eradicate the line that used to exist between the town and country woman.-Helen Rocke and T. L. Judge, clothing specialists, College of Agriculture, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

New Jersey

The semi-annual Style Shows are red letter days for the women of Bergen County. Many of them would consider it an unheard of sacrilege to plan their season's wardrobe before attending the Show and learning the season's trends. - Mrs. Elizabeth Berdon, home demonstration agent, Hackensack, N. J. (Bergen Co.)

New York

The most outstanding changes have been those in thinking on clothing problems rather than in manner of dressing, though there is marked evidence of knowledge of proper dressing for the occasion. The awakening interest in children's clothing of pre-school and school age shows that the younger women are thinking on this problem and its relation to the welfare of the growing child. - Mildred Carney and Helen Kay, clothing specialists, New York State Agricultural College at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

